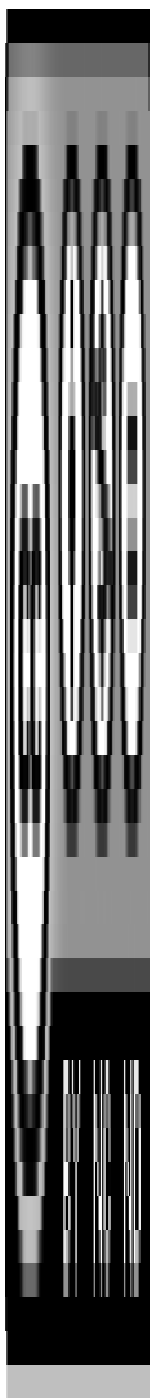


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© 2022

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Abs

Intro

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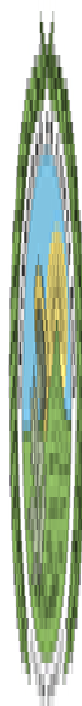
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UNIVERSIDAD DE
COSTA RICA

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Agron

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Intro

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50% (Flegal et al. 2002). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1997 (Health Survey for England 1997). In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1980 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 2002).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke.

It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity.

The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors. Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety.

Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure is the result of a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioural factors.

Obesity is a major public health problem, and it is associated with a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke. It is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression and anxiety. Obesity is a complex condition, and its aetiology is multifactorial. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure.

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Estu

Para

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Los 1

Res

Hum

Los a

Cuad Table Nutri

Hume

Prote

Extra

Fibra

Calci

Fósfo

Sal
Fórm
(45/x-

$(20/x -$

± 10

$(30/x -$

$(14/x -$

$(3/x +$

± 20

x: val

Agrom

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Cuad
Table
Espe

PC

EE

FC

Ca

P

Sal

CHO

Refer

%

Perro

8

4

4,5*

0,20

0,30

0,12

43*

NRC

18

5

5*

0,60

0,50

0,09

—

AAFCO

Perro

18

8,5

4,5*

1,20

1

0,29

—

NRC

22

8

5*

1

0,80

0,45

—

AAFCO

Gato

16

9

4,5*

0,16

0,14

0,10

24*

NRC

26

9

5*

0,60

0,50

0,30

-

AAFC

Gato

18

9

4,5*

0,52

0,48

0,12

-

NRC

30

9

5*

1

0,80

0,30

—

AAFC

Háms

13,7

4

6

0,60

0,35

—

54*

NRC

Conej

12

2

14

0,40

0,22

0,50

—

Bose

Peces

35_h

15

5*

—

0,30

—

40_h^*

Corco

40_c

20_c^*

Tortu

25_h

5_h

8_h*

5,70

3

—

—

Raws

39_c

8,8_c

3,4_c*

* máx

Cuad

Table Espe Fórm

Refer

Perro

95 kc

NRC

Perro

kcal E

NRC

Gato

130 k

NRC

Gato

kcal H

NRC

Háms

0,58 k

NRC

Conej

66,7 k

NRC

Tortu

33 kc

Dono
Peces
2,8 kg

Velas

z: pes

Agron

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de va

Prot

Los c
Cuad

Table

Espece

H₂O*

(%)

PC

(%)

EE

(%)

FC**

EM

(Mcal/

Ca***

P

(%)

Sal***

CHO

Perro

m

8,17

23,32

12,68

2,77

3,55

0,77

0,58

0,78

32,02

M

8,84

29,78

18,54

5,39

3,86

1,37

1,33

1,20

47,26

X

8,38

26,55

16,51

3,51

3,70

1,02

0,84

0,98

38,97

DE

3,43

11,09

7,04

1,75

2,11

0,47

0,43

0,43

16,66

% Δx

125

102

111

115

116

90

115

70

98

Perro

m

4,36

23,89

14,64

2,26

3,45

1,16

0,70

0,90

21,96

M

9,28

33,55

22,70

4,77

4,10

2,31

1,56

1,80

39,01

X

7,45

29,91

19,27

4,16

3,77

1,62

1,15

1,28

31,06

DE

3,46

12,64

8,38

1,95

1,55

0,81

0,55

0,61

13,81

% Δx

130

105

128

100

96

99

125

46

107

Gato

m

4,59

28,70

11,87

2,50

3,45

0,8

0,69

0,28

27,08

M

7,59

41,12

20,89

4,70

3,96

1,84

1,01

1,30

40,13

X

6,67

33,02

15,76

3,47

3,67

1,32

0,88

1,01

33,68

DE

2,93

14, 16

7, 53

1, 62

1,51

0,63

0,38

0,55

14,60

% Δx

127

111

114

119

100

116

111

20

100

Gato

m

4,50

17,60

13,07

2,31

3,51

1,17

0,80

0,93

21,00

M

8,65

38,86

26,19

3,44

4,26

1,87

1,41

1,38

39,50

X

6,33

31,86

18,90

2,80

3,86

1,51

0,99

1,24

32,51

DE

2,94

15, 15

9, 56

1, 22

1,60

0,68

0,47

0,53

15,00

% Δx

136

96

130

110

105

111

113

73

103

X: *va*

Agro

ISSN

Cedeñ

Cuad
Table
Espe

H_2O^*

(%)

PC

(%)

EE

(%)

FC**

(%)

EM (N

Ca***

P

(%)

Sal***

CHO

(%)

Háms

m

4,43

12,65

7,75

7,74

2,95

0,43

0,40

0,20

41,00

M

11,52

21,02

9,15

15,05

3,11

1,52

0,77

0,70

54,12

X

7,28

16,07

8,39

12,51

3,01

0,98

0,56

0,48

49,53

DE

3,75

4,39

0,71

4,13

0,08

0,55

0,19

0,25

7,39

% Δx

136

110

212

107

118

104

137

204

97

Conej

m

10,55

15,76

5,40

15,06

2,47

0,67

0,32

0,55

41,07

M

11,92

16,51

6,09

19,80

2,62

0,69

0,47

0,58

44,23

X

11,24

16,14

5,75

17,43

2,55

0,68

0,40

0,56

42,65

DE

0,97

0,53

0,49

3,35

0,10

0,01

0,11

0,020

2,23

% Δx

110

122

261

113

103

100

113

100

118

Pez o

m

7,33

33,12

6,62

0,97

3,13

1,40

1,01

0,75

25,25

M

11,89

44,57

13,85

2,73

3,55

2,47

1,71

1,93

34,44

X

8,50

41,32

9,15

1,90

3,27

1,80

1,27

1,32

29,39

DE

1,91

4,66

2,89

0,66

0,17

0,43

0,27

0,45

3,80

% Δx

92

101

153

121

106

nc

121

nc

103

Tortu

m

4,81

15,68

6,53

1,43

2,05

0,89

0,74

0,38

20,94

M

10,78

47,92

14,49

6,89

3,81

6,06

1,45

1,48

57,79

X

8,03

32,14

9,66

4,08

3,05

2,70

1,01

0,94

34,39

DE

2,45

17,24

3,41

3,04

0,73

2,39

0,32

0,45

16,16

% Δx

119

94

129

123

96

92

145

nc

107

X: va

Cuad

Table

Espece

Humano

Protege

Extra
Fibra
Calci

Fósfó

Sal

Energ

CHO

%

Perro

0(80)

20(70)

10(50)

40(30

40(11

30(67

70(40

60

50

Gato

10(90

40(90

10(60

20(50

60(44

40(25

90(43

40

50

Háms

0(67)

33(10

0(100

33(33

33(0)

0(100

67(0)

0

67

Conj

$O(50)$

$O(100)$

$O(100)$

0(100

100(0

0(75)

50(0)

0

100

Pez o

60(50

60(10

20(80

0(60)

100(1

40(50

1000(0

40

40

Tortu

25(10

25(60

25(75

0(75)

75(50

75(10

1000(0

50

25

*Porc

Agron

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Cedeñ

Las r

En l

Extr

Los v

Un a

Fibr

Los c

Los a

En e

En c

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Ener

Las v

Agro

ISSN

Cedeñ

hám

Calc

El co

Del a

Una

Fósf

En 1c

No c

Rela

Las r

Sal

Los c

Agron

ISSN

Cedeñ

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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Aggr

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Ref

Amer

Assoc

Assoc

Asan

Back

Baldv

Bose.

Brow

Buch

Buff,
Carcin

Carlisle

Agron

ISSN

Cedeñ

Case,

Cede:

Cipol

Corco

Daun

Davie

Depa

Di Ce

Direct

Dono

Dono

Dzan

Escue

Europ

Fox, I
Gagn

Gómez

Agrom

ISSN

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Gonz
Hall,

Hall,

Hand

Lafla

Lafla

Lafayette

Liao,

Lliná

Lynn

Macr

Minis

Natio

Natio

Natio
Penn.

Agrom

ISSN

Cedeñ

Quiró

Raws

Ricci

Saanu

Saiz o

Scha

Sicur

Suare

Torre

Velas

Yous

Zicke